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天山乌头，新疆毛茛科一新种¹

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摘要：描述了新疆省天山北部发现的毛茛科乌头属一新种，即天山乌头 (*Aconitum tianschanicum*)，此新种与新疆乌头 (*A. sinchiangense*) 近缘。两者的区别在于本种的茎无毛，基生叶不存在，总状花序轴和花梗被黄色腺毛，萼片背面疏被柔毛、边缘被缘毛，上萼片较宽，花瓣唇在顶端啮蚀状，子房幼时疏被柔毛。

关键词：毛茛科，乌头属，新种，新疆

中图分类号：Q949

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Aconitum tianschanicum, a new species of Ranunculaceae from Xinjiang, China

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Abstract: A new species of the genus *Aconitum* (Ranunculaceae), *A. tianschanicum*, collected from Xinjiang Province, China, is described and illustrated. The new species is closely related to *A. sinchiangense*, but differing from the latter species in its glabrous stem, absence of basal leaves, rachis and pedicels with yellow glandular hairs, wider upper sepals, all the sepals with marginal hairs and sparsely spreading pubescence outside, dilated and erose apex of petal lips, and immature carpels with sparse glandular hairs.

Key words: Ranunculaceae, *Aconitum*, new species, Xinjiang

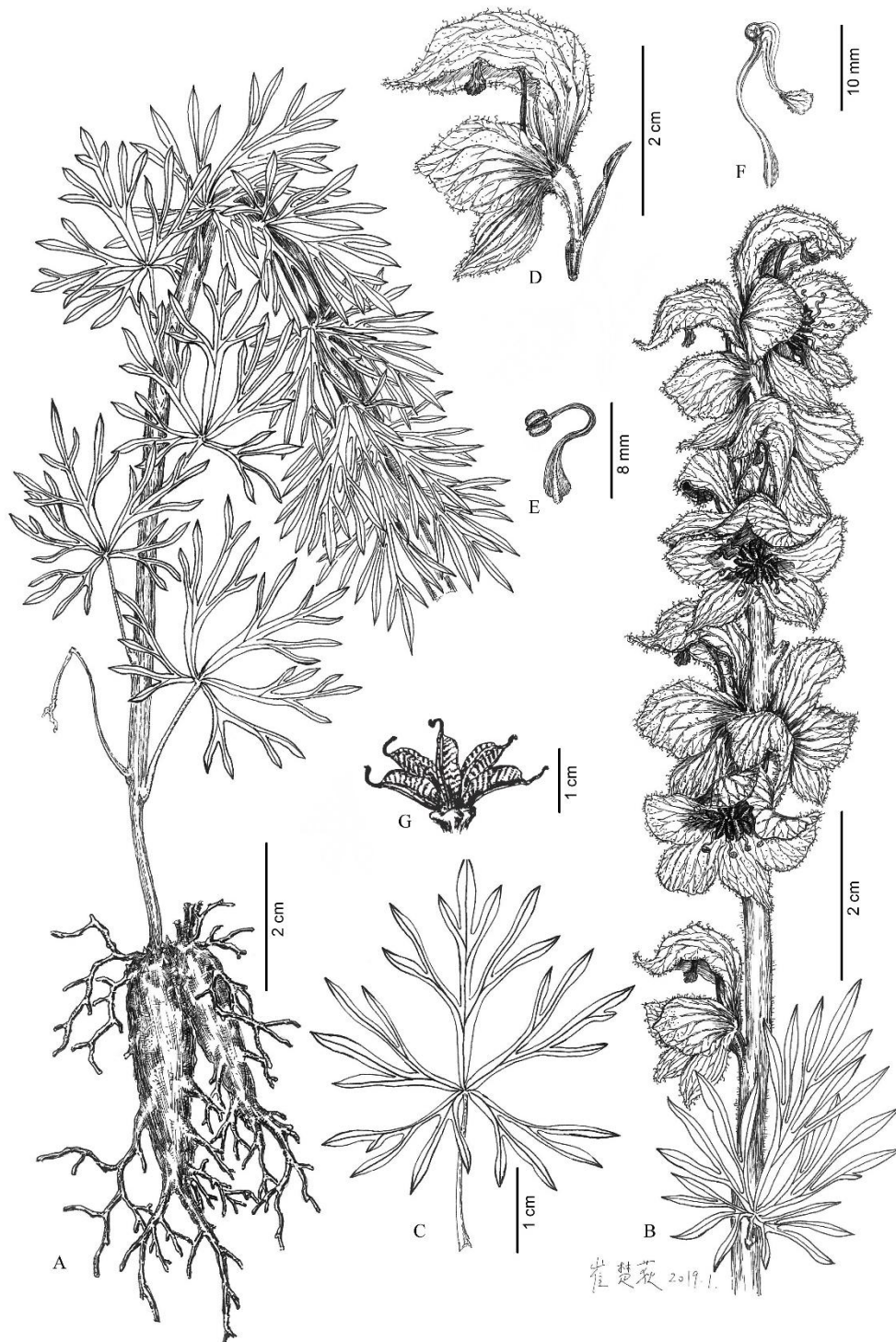
天山乌头 (图 1, 图 2)

Aconitum tianschanicum Z. Z. Yang, sp. nov. Figs. 1 & 2. (Sect. *Aconitum* ser. *Rotundifolia* Steinb).

Ob foliorum segmenta in lobos ultimos linearia dissecta, sepalum superum naviculare, gynoecium ex carpellis quinque constans species nova haec est affinis *Aconitum sinchiangense* W.

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T. Wang, a quo caulibus glabris, foliis basalibus nullis, racemorum rhachidibus et pedicellis pilis luteis glandulosis tectis, sepalis dorso sparse pilosis margine ciliatis, sepalis supero latiore, petalorum labiis apice erosis, ovariis juventute sparse pilosis differ. In *A. sinchiangense*, caules sparse puberuli, folia basalia praesentia ca. decem, racemorum rhachides et pedicelli pilis lateis glandulosis carentes, sepala dorso et margine subglabra, sepalum superum angustius, petalorum labia apice emarginata, capella glabra sunt.



注：A. 植株下部；B. 开花茎上部；C. 茎中部叶；D. 花；E. 雄蕊；F. 花瓣；G. 蓇葖。（来自等模式标本）

Note: A. Lower part of plant; B. Upper part of flowering stem; C. Middle cauline leaf; D. Flower; E. Stamen; F. Petal; G. Follicle . (From isotype)

图 1 天山乌头

Fig. 1 *Aconitum tianschanicum* Z. Z. Yang, sp. nov.



注：A. 开花植株；B. 总状花序；C. 生境。

Note: A. Plant with flowers; B. Racemes; C. Habitat.

图 2 天山乌头

Fig. 2 *Aconitum tianschanicum* Z. Z. Yang, sp. nov.

Tubers two, thinly carrot-shaped, 3-5 cm long, 5-14 mm in diam, with many fibrous roots. Stem 30-60 cm tall, simple, glabrous. Leaves all cauline, dense, glabrous, proximal ones petiolate, with petioles 2-4.8 cm long, distal ones shortly petiolate, with petioles 0.5-1.4 cm long; blades orbicular-pentagonal, 2.5-5.8 cm long, 3.5-8 cm broad, 3-sect or 3-parted nearly to base; segments dissected into linear, ultimate lobes 1-2 mm broad with slightly acute apices and entire margins. Racemes 5-11 cm long, densely 5-16-flowered; basal bracts leaflike, others linear; rachis and pedicels with yellow glandular hairs; pedicels 3-8 mm long; bracteoles subulate, 3-5 mm, with

sparse glandular hairs. Sepals 5, purple-blue, upper sepal navicular, 2-2.5 cm high, having short rostrum; abaxially sparsely spreading pubescent, adaxially subglabrous; lateral sepals suborbicular, ca. 1.5 cm in diam, abaxially sparsely pubescent, adaxially glabrous; lower sepals obovate, ca. 1 cm long, 2-5 mm broad, abaxially sparsely pubescent, adaxially glabrous. Petals 2, glabrous, ca. 2.1 cm long; claws robust, ca. 2 cm long, 0.6-1 mm across; limb linear, ca. 7-9 mm long; spur subglobose, 1-1.6 mm long, lips ca. 8 mm long, at apex dilated and erose. Stamens numerous, glabrous; filaments 6-8 mm long; anthers broadly oblong, ca. 0.7 mm long. Carpels 5, with sparse glandular hairs when immature, and glabrescent when mature. Fl. Jul-Aug.

新疆(Xinjiang): 乌鲁木齐县, 天山一号冰川(Urumqi County, Urumqi Glacier No.1, Tianshan Mountains), alt. 2680 m, 亚高山草甸(Subalpine meadow), 花蓝紫色(fls. purple-blue), 2016-07-30, 杨宗宗(Z. Z. Yang) 0369 (**holotype, PE**)。

本种叶全裂片细裂成条形末回裂片, 上萼片呈船型, 雌蕊群由 5 枚心皮组成, 因此与也具上述特征的新疆乌头(*Aconitum sinchiangense* W. T. Wang)在亲缘关系上相近, 与后者的区别在于本种的茎无毛, 基生叶不存在, 总状花序轴和花梗被黄色腺毛, 萼片背面疏被柔毛, 在边缘被缘毛, 上萼片较宽, 花瓣唇在顶端啮蚀状, 子房幼时疏被柔毛。在新疆乌头(*A. sinchiangense*), 茎疏被短柔毛, 基生叶存在, 约 10 枚, 总状花序轴和花梗无黄色腺毛, 萼片近无毛, 上萼片较狭, 花瓣唇在顶端微凹, 心皮无毛(王文采, 1979; Li & Kadota, 2001)。

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